Fresno WEEKLY Expositor.

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—BY—

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THE GIRL IN BLUE.

Oh, have you seen the girl in blue
That lives far down the avenue!
With modest eye,
She passes by—
The girl on the avenue.

Her jaunty bonnet, frail and small—
A ribbon and rose are all:
But hair of gold,
Beneath is rolled,
Crowns the girl on the avenue.

Her rolling collar gives to sight
A tender throat as lily white;
And gems and rings,
And nameless things
Wears the girl on the avenue.

A sweet, soft hand for mine to grasp;
And slender waist for me to clasp;
A little foot,
Its dainty boot—
Dear girl on the avenue!

Oh, lips as red as roses are!
Oh, eyes as bright as gem or star!
To gaze is bliss:
What were to kiss?
Sweet girl on the avenue!

Your cheek's fresh rose should never fade,
Fair head here on my shoulder laid!
The moments fleet,
But life is sweet,
Ah, girl on the avenue!

AN OLD BACHELOR'S STORY.

BY SHIRLEY BROWNE.

"How did I come to adopt her? My dear friend, that is about one of the silliest questions I ever heard, to come from a man of your wisdom and common sense. It was fate, that's what it was! Personally, I had no more to do with it than you have at this moment. These things are all ordained and marked out for us, and we can neither avoid nor alter them. Fatality, do you call the doctrine? Well, give it what name you will—there it is, and you can't make anything else out of it."

"But about little Magdalen. I was coming down Broadway, in a great hurry to catch an up-town stage, before all those ferry people blocked into it, when there she sat on a curbstone, the wind blowing her yellow hair about, and her poor little hands blue with cold, crying as if her heart would break. I don't think the veriest savage could have helped stopping to ask her what the matter was, and I don't call myself a savage, if I do happen to have my crusty fits, now and then. So says I:

"Child, what's the matter?"

"I'm lost!" says she.

And coming to inquire, why, the poor little elf was fatherless, motherless, friendless, in all the wide world! Of course, I took her home, and you ought to have seen old Hannah, my housekeeper, stare when I walked in with the little yellow-haired baby clinging to the little finger of my left hand, for she wasn't more than eight years old, and small at that.

"I give you a month's warning, sir!" says Hannah. But bless your soul, she didn't go. Maggie took her heart by storm, and she always has done that with the rest of the world, and at the month's end you couldn't have hired old Hannah to leave the child.

Well, sir, she grew up as tall as a reed and as pretty as a posy. I sent her to Madame Aimard's fashionable French boarding-school, for I wasn't going to have my Maggie a whit behind any one else's girl, I can tell you. My sister Simpkins objected. You see, with those nine daughters of hers, she grudged every penny of my money that was spent on any one else.

"You're putting silly notions in that child's head," said she. "A girl that will have her living to earn ought'nt to mingle with Mme Aimard's young ladies."

"I should like to know why not?" says I.

"Because she is in no way their equal," says sister Simpkins.

"Fiddlesticks!" says I. "My Maggie is good and pretty, and if that don't constitute equality with any girl alive, I'll own up that we don't live in a republican country! As for earning her own living, why, it's my business to look after that, and no one else need trouble their head about it!"

Mrs. Simpkins pursed up her lips and looked unutterable things, but she didn't dare to say anything more. She knew, of old, that I wasn't to be disputed when my will was up. But I sent the nine Misses Simpkins nine coral necklaces the next Christmas, and that kept the peace for a while.

When she came home from the boarding school, she was prettier than ever—tall, as I said before, with yellow, silky hair, great, shady-looking eyes, with lashes that curled up at the ends, and cheeks as fresh and pink as I remember the inside of two shells that used to stand on my grandfather's best room mantel fifty years ago.

And one day old Hannah came in, dusting chairs, and prying about for finger marks on the paint, in her odd, near-sighted way.

"Mr. Pelham," said she, rubbing away at a door-knob that was as bright before as hands could make it, "what would you say if we were to have a wedding in the old house?"

"A wedding!" I dropped my pen, so that it made a big round blot on the paper, and stared. "Why, you're not going to be married, Hannah, after all these years."

"Do I look like it?" sniffed Hannah, contemptuously, and to tell the truth, she didn't very much. "No, indeed, sir, I hope I know my place better than that. It's Miss Maggie I'm thinkin' of, sir."

I sat as if I had been stricken with a paralytic shock. Maggie! to be married! Strange that I had never thought of that, as a natural consequence of parties, evening concerts, and summer picnics! And somehow a desolate chill crept down my veins as I thought how lonesome and dreary the old house would seem without Maggie.

What makes you think so, Hannah?" I asked rather dolorously—and the old woman lowered her voice mysteriously, as she answered:

"It's that Mr. Carlisle—he keeps coming all the time, and it's my honest belief he just worships the ground my lady walks on! He's very handsome, too, and folks tell me he's worth money!"

Mr. Carlisle! Well, old Hannah was right. He was a fine-looking young fellow, and well to do in this world's goods, but—who was there, after all, worthy of my tall, golden-haired princess, with the dewy blue eyes, and the lips like scarlet coral newly plucked out of the sea! Why couldn't go off and marry one of the wise Misses Simpkins, whose mother was on the lookout for husbands, as an ogress watches for eatable young travelers! I began to hate Carlisle.

"Pooh!" said I, upsetting my waste basket of papers over the floor, with an unwary fling of my feet, "I don't think she cares for Carlisle."

"Just you watch her, then, and see for yourself," wisely wagging her cap border. "I never did set up for a prophet, Mr. Pelham, but them as isn't blind can't help seeing, and our eyes is given to us to use!"

So old Hannah went away, leaving me about as uncomfortable as a man has any business to be. My Maggie to be married! My pretty blossom to be plucked, just as soon as it began to shed fragrance round my door-stone! I felt as a monarch may, whose dominions are invaded by an audacious foe! Shold I write Carlisle a letter and tell him to go about his business, or should I simply convey to him, by my manners, the hint that his presence was no longer specially desirable, or—but old Hannah's words recurred uncomfortably to my mind—should I first find out whether Maggie really did care for the young upstart.

My head dropped on my hands—my heart sunk somewhere below zero at the idea! I wondered if all fathers felt so, when gay young cavaliers came wooing at their gates! And after all, Maggie wasn't my real child, dearly as I loved and tenderly as I cherished her!

I think I hardly slept at all that night. I tossed to and fro on my pillow counting the chimes of the old clock, as one by one it told the hours, thinking about Maggie and Carlisle, and wondering if the tardy daybreak would never redden over the hilltop.

But by that time my mind was made up. I would repress all those selfish ideas, and only think of my girl's ultimate happiness. If she liked Carlisle, why Carlisle should have her.

I rose, dressed, and went down to my study. The first thing I saw was a note on my library table. Probably it had arrived late last night. I broke the seal; it was from John Carlisle, asking permission to address Miss Magdalen Pelham.

Well—it was nothing more than I had expected—in fact, it rather expedited matters, which ought not to run too slowly. I refolded the epistle, and looked severely at myself in the glass.

"You middle aged old fogy!" quoth I, staring at myself with the severest expression of countenance I could call up at so short a notice. "I see through you! You have dared to suppose that Magdalen could prefer you to those gay young fellows nearer her own age—you have even presumed to fall a little spice in love with her yourself! It will do you good to have some of the nonsense taken out of you! At your time of life, too. Did you ever see a chestnut tree blossoming in November, or a grape-vine loaded with blue fruit at Mid-Winter?"

So off I trudged into the garden, where Magdalen always walked in the early morning, to tell her of young Carlisle's proposal.

She listened, looking very pretty and preoccupied, until I had finished.

"Well?" said she.

"Well," quoth I, what do you say?"

"What do I say? No, of course."

"You mean yes, my dear," said I, "if you'll only take time to think!"

"I mean NO!" she flashed out. "Oh, Mr. Pelham, how can you think so basely of me?"

"Basely, my dear, I don't comprehend you!"

She was beginning to cry now—big sparkling drops, like the first glittering diamonds of a July shower.

"I don't love him! I never can love him!"

"Why not, my dear?"

"Because I love somebody else!" she sobbed, growing pinker and prettier than ever.

"Who is it, Maggie? You'll tell *me*, won't you? Why, child," as she shrank blushingly back, "I am old enough to be your father."

"You are *not!*" she exclaimed, indignantly, "and you are the last person in the world I would tell."

"My darling, why not?"

The enigmas these women are. Instead of answering me, she began to cry again, as if her dear little heart would break.

And suddenly a great light flashed in upon my mind.

"Magdalen! Darling! Is it me that you love?"

And in another moment she was laughing and crying on my breast.

The old chestnut tree *was* garlanded with blossoms, even though its prime was past—the vine of life was mantling in blue clusters in the late, late harvest.

So I had to send as civil a note as possible to young Carlisle—and it's surprising how my feelings moderated towards him as I wrote.

And that is the way I won this peerless rose among women to be my wife—and I don't think she has ever regretted marrying the old man yet! Though I shouldn't dare to call myself "old" in her presence, to speak the truth! People say it's a romantic story, but I say it is only an illustration of the fact that there is more romance in real life than there are in books, if we only knew it.

MORTUARY PARAGRAPHS.—We commend the following obituary notices:

A scavenger named Luke Fisher drank seven ordinary beer glasses full of common whisky, within a space of forty minutes, recently, at a saloon in Detroit. Later in the day his friends were discussing what would be the most convenient time to hold his funeral.

Sam Allis, of Blackford county, Indiana, thought that it would be amusing to play ghost the other evening. He appeared to a farmer who "strikes five hundred from the shoulder" and was carried home in a blanket.

A Cincinnatti editor has had a coroner's jury sitting around him for two weeks to find out whether he has been insulted or not, according to the code by being called "a low-toned, vulgar liar, coward and blackguard." He says the other editor da'sn't call him that three hundred times.

At Salem, Ill., a party of lynchers hung a man a few days since for a horse thief, and now they learn that he was an innocent man. What makes matters worse, the Governor offers a thousand dollars' reward for the detection of the lynchers. There are quite a number of the citizens of Salem moving further West, where Governors don't get mad so easy.

Two men in Cheyenne got to shooting at each other, and the local paper says of one of them: "His soul instantaneously dropped its humanity." It is mean for a paper to break right off so in an interesting story. We want to know if he died.

A Western coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from exposure. "What do you mean by that," asked a relative of the dead man, "there are two bullet holes in his skull." The coroner replied with a wave of his magisterial hand, "Just so; he died from exposure to bullets."

A Kentucky boy was left in charge of a younger child with instructions if it cried to give it a little laudnum. It set up a howl, and the brevet nurse gave it half a tumbler full of the sleepy fluid. The mother wants to sell the cradle now as she isn't a going to try to bring up any more children. The boy said at the funeral that he wouldn't have given the child so big a dose if it hadn't cried so like thunder.

A SCRANTON, Pa., church is disciplining a deacon for saying "By thunder."

French Commanders in the War.

It is a remarkable fact that all the great Generals in command on both sides of the great conflict in Europe are over sixty years of age. The war opens as a military competition between old men, trained to arms; indeed, decorated with crosses and orders, and scarred, many of them with honorable wounds, but all past three score. Should the struggle be a prolonged one, younger leaders will surely come to the front, eager for the Marshal's baton and the black Eagle; but for the present the public interest is centered on a dozen figures more or less bent by the weight of years and the hardships of former campaigns.

Of the Generals of the French army Marshal Vaillant (Jean Baptiste Philibert) is the oldest, having reached the age of eighty years. He was born in the First Revolution, became a pupil of the Polytechnic, served with distinction in the Grand Army in Russia, participated in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, was engaged in the siege of Antwerp in 1832, went to Algeria, where he lost a leg in command of the engineers, conducted as second in command, but really as Commander-in-Chief of the leaguer of Rome, was Minister of War during the struggle with Russia in 1854, and Military Governor of Milan in the Italian campaign of 1859, and is now Grand Marshal of the Palace and Senator of France.

Changarnier is seventy-seven years old. He was a pupil of the Academy of St. Cyr, belonged to the body-guard of Louis XVIII, won distinction in Algeria, and had command of the National Guard in the days preceding the *coup de'etat*. His arrest at midnight by Louis Napoleon, and subsequent banishment from France are freshly remembered. He returned to his estates of the Seine and Loire after the general amnesty, and as he has been made a Marshal and been placed in command of the reserves, he comes once more before the public eye, but will probably play no great part in the present struggle.

General Cousin de Montanban (Count de Palika,) who has attained the age of seventy-four, served in Algeria with credit, but is chiefly remarkable in history for having led the French forces, after the affair of the Peiho, to the capture of Pekin. His title is derived from his victory over the Chinese arms at Palikao. He is the Commander of the Eighth Military Division and of the Fourth Army Corps, with its headquarters at Lyons.

Marshal Forey, sixty-six years old, was educated at St. Cyr, and saw his earliest service in Algeria. His most remarkable achievement was the repulse of the Austrians at Montebello, 20th May, 1859. He commanded the French expedition to seat Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, but soon gave way to Marshal Bazaine, and returned to Paris.

The three men, however, on whom public attention is most strongly, at the head of the three great columns of the French army—McMahon, Canrobert and Bazaine—are nearly of the same age, a year or two over sixty. McMahon is of Irish descent. With Canrobert, he was a cadet at St. Cyr, while Bazaine rose from the ranks. He showed conspicuous courage at the storming of the gate of Constantine, in the Algerine war; it was his command that carried the Malakoff in the Crimean war, and he was created Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta for winning the battle of that name, in the war in Italy, in command of the Second Corps. He is personally known to the King of Prussia, as having attended his coronation as Embassador Extraordinary from the French Court. He has since been Governor General of Algeria, and now goes to the Rhine for immediate active operation.

Francois Certain de Canrobert, who has been one of the steadiest adherents of the present Emperor, was conspicuous in Algiers, in Paris, at the time of the *coup d'etat*, when he commanded one of the divisions of the Army of the Capital, and in the Crimea. He was wounded both at Alma and at Inkermann. He succeeded St. Arnaud in the chief command of the French armies, but yielded the command, in turn, to Pelissier, in consequence of a disagreement with Lord Raglan. He was at Magenta and Solferino, in the Italian war.

The third leader who has just gone to the front, Francois Achille Bazaine, was trained to arms in that practical school which made so many soldiers, the Algerine subjugation, and played a part at the surrender of Abdel-Kader. He arrived at Sebastopol the very day on which the bombardment was opened, and having contributed materially to its reduction, especially in the capture of Kinburn, one of the outposts of the great Russian fortress, he was appointed military governor of the town upon the retreat of the Russian forces. It will be recollected how speedily he put Juraz to flight in succeeding to the command of the French in Mexico, and also how promptly he was called to France when Napoleon saw his blunder in attempting to establish the empire in that country. As his master seeks to repair that blunder in a war for territorial aggrandizement, so it may be well supposed that Bazaine, in carrying on that war, will ardently desire to efface the humiliation of his inglorious exit from the Mexican scene.

A DOCTOR AND A BREWER DRINK FOR SUPERIORITY.—The New York *Dispatch* is our authority for the following:

"A fatal drinking match came off in Williamsburgh a few days ago. It appears there was a dispute between an old French physician and the proprietor of one of the largest breweries in the place, as to which of the two could drink the most liquor and carry it off. They decided to test the question by a trial, said test to be a match at drinking liquors at a convenient saloon, the party giving up the trial first to be considered a second class drinker, and pay for a grand supper.

Both parties to this novel and disgusting contest were large men, the physician being able to turn the scales at 220 pounds while the brewer was perfectly mammoth in proportion—a perfect Gambrinus—weighing fully 250 pounds. A large crowd of professional and amateur drinkists were on hand when the match commenced, and the bets were freely taken in favor of the brewer, the German element predominating. The first instalment of four bottles of what was labeled "Bourbon Whiskey" was disposed of, each man drinking the same as his opponent, and at the same time. The whiskey gave them renewed vitality, apparently, for they laughed and talked right merrily, albeit they began to give evidence of having cultivated a crop of fur on their tongues. Still they drank about once every five minutes, and drank deeper and deeper.

They changed their tipple to claret as a tonic, and here the Frenchman seemed to be more at home. It did not suit the German so well, however, and it was soon changed to sherry, after three bottles had been gulped down by each. The sherry was palatable while two bottles lasted—one each.

Their eyes began to show that peculiarly glassy glare seen only in those upon whom the effects of liquor have gained ascendancy, but their strong physique enabled them to keep their seats, and their hands showed very little shakiness. They called for brandy, of which they took a little more sparingly than of the other liquors, seemingly aware that while they had no fear of the previous draughts in which they had been indulging, there was "death in the bowl" which contained this poison.

The German reached out cautiously to the bottle to replenish his glass. The Frenchman endeavored to follow suit. The effort on the part of the latter was futile—he could not move his arm; he endeavored to reach out his other hand, but it fell off the arm of his chair and hung powerless. He straightened back in his chair slowly, his face became horribly distorted, his eyes seemed to fly out of their sockets, his tongue rolled out of his mouth, a few gasps, his body trembled all over like a shaken leaf—he was dead!

While the funeral was on its way to the cemetery, the German also died, the coroner signing certificates ascribing death in both instances to heart disease.

A CORRESPONDENT reports as the latest question of railroad etiquet. "If a young man occupy a seat opposite to two young ladies when there are no vacant seats in the car, is he justified in declining to turn the back over to accommodate a new comer, simply because it is more agreeable to him to face the damsels?"

AN old lady in Indiana keeps a flock of seventy or eighty ganders, whose soft warblings and plumage are her delight.

AN Albany girl took poison because another girl declined her brother's hand.

The Fresno Expositor

COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1870.

AGENTS:

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the EXPOSITOR:

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Parties desiring to subscribe for our paper may apply to either of the above gentlemen, or they may forward their names and money to us per Express, at our expense.

OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM—No. 4.

PROGRESS OF GOV'T IN ENGLAND.

"We hold our life on condition that to the last we struggle hard for it."—DICKENS.

Inasmuch as our Constitution was modelled after that of Enuland—the greatest ever in existence—a cursory glance at its rise and advancement to that heighth of perfection it has now attained cannot fail of instruction. In truth, by a thorough knowledge of the nature and construction of the English government alone can we arrive at a proper conception of our own. That venerable embodiment of wisdom, justice and mercy, is, and has been for ages, the peculiar pride of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the unattainable object of the envy of all Christendom. Far back, "until it is lost in the twilight of fable," (as Macaulay says in speaking of the antiquity of the Church of Rome—Miscellaneous Writing, p. 401), "when the smoke of sacrifice arose from the Pantheon, and when cameleopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre," sturdy Saxon liberty, whicl would not endure a yoke either of foreign princes or foreign laws, had laid the foundation of that Constitution. When Cæsar's legions, buried to the waist in the surf of the Channel, fought that rude race which had so great a destiny to fulfill for human good, and conquered them, he testifies to their bravery and devotion to their primeval customs. The Romans, no doubt, left their impress upon the Britons, and afterwards the Danish sea-kings, who over-ran a great portion of the island. The ambitious and chivalrous, but greedy and merciless Norman, afterwards (A. D. 1066) under William of Normandy, subjected the whole kingdom to his arbitrary control and ingrafted the Feodal System upon the simple and free institutions existing under the gallant and unfortunate King Harold. At that time Parliament existed, and, indeed, as Blackstone tells us (Black. Coms. 149), "it appears that Parliaments, or general councils, (under the several names of Michel-Symote, or great council; Michel Gemote, or great meeting; and more frequently Mittena-Gemote, or the meeting of wise men.—Id. 147) are coeval with the kingdom itself." Alfred the Great, the same author tells us, "ordained as a perpetual usage that these councils should meet twice a year or oftener" The Norman line of monarchs, however, did not relish these councils through which the people spoke; and we are informed that they were "occasionally held under the first princes of the Norman line." It will be observed that these councils, or Parliaments, (a name given them afterwards from the French word, "*parler*" to speak.) were in a rude state, but show the tendency of the Englishman toward popular government in the earliest day of his history. In fact, it is not known when the House of Commons became a body distinct from the Lords, as representing the people directly. The origin of Knights of the Shire must," says Hume, "be traced to the Charter of John. * * * But as their attendance was vexatious to themselves, and disagreeable to the King, it became the practice for them to send representatives at an early period, perhaps in the reign of John, certainly in the reign of Henry III (A. D. 1260), but the principle of representation was finally established in the celebrated Parliament summoned by Simon de Montfort, in the 49th of Henry III. Be these facts as they may, this is beyond doubt, and is the greatest of English glories: That the period is not known when Englishmen claimed, and very short when they had no voice in their government, and when that right was taken from them, temporarily, by arbitrary princes, the aristocracy joined hands with the people, before the Lords and Commons were distinct bodies, and both cried with one voice for this inalienable right. It is error to regard Magna Charta as the commencement, though it is the first authoritative assertion of English liberty. It contained this memorable promise, extorted from King John by his haughty Barons at Runymede: "*Nulli vendemus, nulli negabunnis, aut differennus rectum vil justitiam.*" But it contained "very few new grants." Its great fundamental principles have, however, been clamored for by all grades of the people, from time to time since, with a tenacity of purpose and a knowledge of their rights unknown in the history of any other nation. By Stat. 25, Ewd. I it was declared a part of the common law, and Lord Coke tells us that the same object was aimed at by no less than thirty two other statutes, enacted from that time to the reign of Charles I, when the Petition of Right was wrung from him by the indignant Commons.

(Concluded Next Week.)

SOUTHERNER.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have European dates to the 3d inst. Our last dispatches announced that McMahon was hugging the Belgian frontier, and was trying to form a junction with Bazine, and to avoid fighting until he had accomplished this end, when the combined armies would be hurled against the Germans under Frederick Charles, and endeavor to crush them. McMahon had a force which has been stated at from 180,000 to 230,000 men, and that of bazine from 60,000 to 100,000. Besides this a force of 60,000 lately left Paris to join McMahon. The German Commander quickly discovered the intentions of McMahon and changed his front and moved his army by forced marches upon the French flank. The armies of King William and the Crown Prince immediately formed a junction and marched against the French. These combined German armies must have numbered at least 350-000 men. Their object was to prevent McMahon from forming a junction with Bazine and to attack and destroy the former's army and to keep the latter shut up where he is, in Metz. For several days skirmishing has been going on between the advance of the two armies. A dispatch says, under date of the 1st, that collision had occurred between the wings of the two armies, and that both armies would be involved. Reports were received that the fighting was most desperate and that the French were driven from their position. On the 2d, King William telegraphed to the Queen, saying that the Emperor had surrendered himself to him, and that Gen. McMahon was wounded and that his successor had surrendered the entire French army under his control. Some are disposed to doubt the truthfulness of the dispatches, but to any one who has followed the tenor of the news closely, there can be but little doubt of their reliability. What will be the effect of the Emperor's capture, cannot of course, be readily determined, but there is but little doubt that it will be the signal for the commencement of a strife between the Orleanists, and other schisms, and the Red Republicans, and the Emperess, for the control of the national affairs. We would prefer to see the Napoleonic dynasty sustained.

FROM J. M. Ault, Esq., we learn the particulars of a meeting held at Baseau's Store, near the head of Crane Valley, on Sunday, August 21st, to inquire into the reported Indian uprising, and which was attended by about fifty white settlers, as well as a large number of Indians. Mr. Ault acted as interpreter. The principal Indian Chiefs, of the tribes which reside in that section, were called before the meeting. They stated that they had never contemplated any difficulty with the whites; that while their gardens had been destroyed by stock, and other wrongs had been inflicted upon them, they preferred to suffer rather than raise a difficulty, and that they wanted peace, but should other Indians see fit to raise a fight they would stand by the whites. It is the opinion of Mr. Ault that there is not a particle of danger of any trouble, and that the reports were gotten up by parties who had stock in the mountains, with a view to frighten away others, so that they might have more pasture room.

THE RAILROAD.—A paper published at Tuolumne City says that 14 car loads of iron arrived at Murphy's, on the Stanislaus river, the present termius of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, lately. The Company's force of hands is being augmented at that point. Rumor says that work is to be resumed immediately. If so, this will be cheering news to the people of this valley.

WE learn from the Mariposa *Gazette* that a disasterous fire occurred in the town of Bear Valley, on the morning of the 23d ult. Property to the extent of $13.000 was destroyed. The sufferers were Wilcox & Co'. and Oso Lodge, No 110, I. O. O. F., and Temple Encampment. The fire is suppozed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OUR welcome neighbor, the Snelling *Argus* has entered upon its second volume, with a brilliant prospect before it. It is an excellent paper, and represents the local interests of its section well, and is well worthy of the liberal support, as evidenced by the plethora of its advertising columns, it receives. It is one of our most valued exchanges, and we wish it a long life and continued prosperity.

MILLERTON has been quite lively thus far this week. The County Court has been, and still is, in session, and a very large number of jurors and witnesses are in attendance. Whisky has flowed pretty freely, and some considerable skirmishing has taken place.

THE Indian War excitement has had a tendency, we learn, ta keep a good many people away from the camp meeeting, but as all danger in that quarter, is now over, we presume the attendance will greatly increase.

J. D. CRIPPEN, Sheriff of Mariposa county, died on the 19th of August. He has held the position of Sheriff since 1857.

COMMUNICATED.

KINGSTON, August 21st, 1870.

ED. EXPOSITOR:—Why don't you come out in favor of removing the county seat? The arguments of your King's river correspondent should have been enough to have convinced you of its necessity, and caused you to have made it the subject of a leader. Our county is rich, and growing richer every day, and why not expend the portion of her surplus funds by experimenting in county seat locations? It is true you will hear our present liability occasionally spoken of by some short-sighted pereons, but what if we have an outstanding indebtedness of between 30 and 40 thousand dollars, for building, etc; the poor man can easily enough sell a fifty dollar horse for money enough to pay a ten dollar tax bill, and then, did not the Legislature appropriate a part of the hard earned fees and salaries of our county officers for the payment of this debt. I am aware that some question the judgment of the Board of Supervisors in some of their appropriations, but they must be wrong, for it is the duty of the people to board their outlaws where they can be caught. I have heard the possibility of a division of the county urged as an objection to the removal of the county seat from its present location, but, suppose we have a territory out of which four large counties could be made, and its division unanimously advocated, which, if accomplished, might leave our new location in a corner of the county, we could move it again; in fact, if the county seat is a place where justice is dealt, it ought to be of a predatory character, take it around from place to place, as justice is demanded. It is true it will cost something, but the sum is so small! the whole bill, including the expenses of an election to locate it, the county buildings, removal of furniture, &c, would be only about thirty-five or forty thousand dollars, which, being added to our present indebtedness, would amount to the insignificant sum of sixty or eighty thousand dollars, not much more than enough to buy a dozen Radical M. C's votes for half a dozen railroad subsidies; besides all this, it will prove an indefatigable and a wide-spread liberality among the citizens of our county, which will so captivate capitalists that they will not think of the four or five mill tax which will necessarily ensue, and there will be a general rush to invest in Fresno property.

LITTLE b.

[Our correspondent complains that he sent us a letter some time ago, and that he has not seen it published. The communication was duly published, June 23d, and thanks extended, as well as a pressing invitation to call again. He says also that he has not received but three copies of our paper since the date mentioned. We are sorry; but the fault does not lay with us. All the papers for Kingston are put in one package, and if one paper arrives all must. So we are plainly at a loss for a reason of the non-arrival of said paper. We again cordially invite our friend to "come again."—ED. EPPOSITOR.]

CORRUPTION—CAN IT BE SO?—The Solano *Democrat* says: We have occasional hints of the vilest corruption practiced in the disposal of places upon the Navy Yard. A short time ago a public notice was posted in the streets of this city, in which it was stated that an application made through certain parties and accompanied by a *twenty dollar piece*, would secure a situation. We have heard it said, again and again, that certain hangers-on around the Republican State Central Committee, for a consideration, would provide a recommendation from that source which would secure a situation, provided the applicant was politically sound. We cannot of course vouch for the truth of these things; it is, however, but reasonable to presume that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and as we frequently hear of special agents of the government investigating affairs at San Francisco, would it not be well for some of them to give this locality a little attention. The interests of the government certainly demand a reform in some departments.

TENNESSEE is one of the States which will institute a marked change for the better in the complexion of its Congressional delegation at the next election. Instead of an unbroken Radical delegation from that State, we may expect to see not less than six Democrats out of the number (eight) in the next Congress.

IT is estimated that 300,000 persons have settled in Texas during the last year, and the present population will not fall short of 1,200,000. Business of all kinds is active, and but for the bitterness of political feeling its prospects would now be unclouded.

AN Assistant Census Marshal in the South has been detected using his official frank to circulate his private business cards, and advertise his garden, orchard, and nursery.

EXCUSE the lack of editorial matter in this issue, as we have been sick.

WAR NEWS.

PARIS 27.—A force of Germans seen at Sur Aube yesterday. A detachment of uhlans attacked the railroad at Thiany while others of the main body entered the town; some soldiers of the National Guard attacked and repulsed, killing 17. A strong column of German artillery has entered Chalons.

The garrison at Strasburg yesterday made a successful sortie, and captured a convoy of cattle and munitions of war—city still makes a successful resistance.

Official dispatches to Paris under date of 28th, says 10,000 Germans attacked Verdun but were defeated with heavy loss after 3 hours fight. Germans are reported falling back to St. Diziere. Journals here report battles on the 22d and 24th with wholesale slaughter of Germans.

LONDON 29—Latest dispatches represent the contest not yet decided between McMahon and the Crown Prince—fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes. 60,000 troops have left Paris to join McMahon. Russia and England are strongly opposed to the dismemberment of France.

BAR LE DUC 26.—Garrison of Vitry surrendered to the Germans Thursday, with 16 guns, 17 officers and 850 soldiers. Two battallions of guarde mobile were annihilated by German cavalry.

LONDON 29.—Army of the Crown Prince has united with the King's.—McMahon's army is at Stenay.

ARLON, LUXEMBOURG, 28.—There has been fighting all day at the village of Duss, between Stenay and Verdun. Firing steady from morning until night.

Cable dispatch to the New York *Sun*, dated at Arlon, says the Germans are making a flank movement on McMahon, the same as they did on Bazine. The army which wrs going to Paris has changed front and is going north.

A Paris letter says 200,000 good troops are in the city, besides 18,000 gunners from the navy.

PARIS 29.—Gen. Failley has been relieved of his command for leaving cannon at Chalons to fall into the hands of the enemy. One hundred thousand Germans are between Eperney and Rheims. Gen. Frossard and Bourbake have been wounded.

A dispatch from King William says an action took place Saturday near Somme Sous, between the third regiment of Saxon horse, supported by the 18th hussars, and 6 squadrons French chasseurs—German troops victorious.

BRUSSELS 30.—Belgian troops are hastening from all quarters to the frontier. A great battle is apparently imminent.

LONDON 30.—The Prince Imperial is at Sedan—McMahon's headquarters—and the Emperor is expected to arrive.

BRUSSES 31.—King William sends the following to the Queen: "Varennes 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with 4th, 12th and 17th corps, and the 14th Bavarian army. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse; 12 guns and some thousand prisoners taken."

LONDON 30.—A Copennagen dispatch says the French iron-clads Armide and Rochambeau anchored off Fredrick, Jutland, this morning. They will unite with the naval forces and attack the Baltic forts immediately.

PARIS 30.—Chalons has been entirely evacuated by the Prussians. A German ship has just been captured and brought into Dunkirk.

LONDON 31.—A correspondent from Mezieres, says a battle occurred on Saturday. The Germans are reported retreating.

NEW YORK 31st.—*Herald's* cable dispatches from Belgium says a fearful battle tought yesterday and to-day between the German armies under the Crown Prince and Frederick Charles and the French army under McMahon. The French were driven from their position. This morning fighting was renewed and the French commander retreated to Sedan with his forces—slaughter was immense and it is impossible to estimate losses.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Figuting has been going on between McMahon and Frederick Charles for four days. Both armies are working for position. Fighting is said to have been desperate. Germans captured 3 eagles, 4 mitrailleurs and several thousand prisoners. French captured 13 pieces of artillery, among them the famous Tubinger battery. A second engagement commenced this morning six miles from the Belgian frontier, between the command of Frossard, and the Germans under Gen. von Wert, which is believed will involve both armies in a decisive battles. It is believed here McMahon will not fight except to win; he is strongly posted in Ardennes, his flanks resting on neutral ground, and will wait until the Germans give him a chance to strike hard, or wait until he is attacked.

LONDON 1st.—It is rumored McMahon has crossed the Meuse. He has 600 cannon. A collison is hourly expected between him and Fredrick Charles.

Special dispatches to the *Standard*, dated Thionville, Tuesday morning, says the French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road. The Germans have entered Carnigan. Furious fighting all day Wednesday, between the towns of Antigny and Dozuy.

PARIS 1.—La Liberte reports that McMahon has entirely destroyed the left wing and centre of the German army, that their losses were enormous; only the right wing being able to retreat in comparatively good order.

BRUSSELS 1.—Special dispatch to the New York *Herald*, says it is reported here that a fresh battle commenced to-day in the direction of Sedan, where McMahon occupies a strong position.

LONDON 1—Cable special to the New York *Tribune*, from a correspondent with First German army, writes that the plan of starving out Metz has been changed to bombardment; heavy artillery is placed in position.

BRUSSELS 1.—Belgium newspapers publish the following telegram: Buillon, Aug. 31.—Fighting commenced at 9 this morning. French said to have captured 30 guns. No particulars received.

VALENNES 1.—McMahons efforts to rescue Metz, are without effect, on account of the defeat sustained Tuesday, when he lost twenty cannon. French loss immense compared with ours.

BERLIN 2—The following from the King to Queen Augusta, just made public. Sedan 1st, 3 P. M.—A battle has raged since half past eight this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously the 4th, 5th and 7th corps of Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city.

MUNICH 1,—The Bavarian Minister has received the following, dated near Beaumont, Tuesday: A battle just occurred in which we are victorious. French driven over the river Meuse.

BOILLON, BELGIUM, 1.—Bazaine has driven the Germans towards Sedan. The French are at La Chappelle. The Paris papers report obscurely three French victories, without locating them.

LONDON 2.—Dispatches received from Paris this morning, claiming that the Germans were repulsed in an attack on McMahon, after 10 hours sharp fighting. The Prussians attacked from front and rear. The French captured 30 guns and many prisoners; the Prussians are reported to have been driven towards Belgium. The very latest says: Boullion, Belgium, 2.—This day just made public:—Battle yesterday very bloody, and disasterous for the French, who retreated on Meiz. The Prussians occupy Gevenne a few miles nerth-east of Sedan. Some 10,000 soldiers and officers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to surrender arms.

NEW YORK 3.—Dispatch just received from Berlin this morning, announces the capitulation and surrender of the entire French army at Sedan. King William announces that the Emperor, Louis Napoleon yesterday surrendered himself. McMahon is wounded.

The following dispatch just received: "Berlin 3.—Following made public: 'Before Sedan, France, Friday September 2.—From the King to the Queen: A capitulation whereby the whole French army at Sedan are made prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Gen. Miuppen, Commanding, instead of McMahon who is wounded. The Emperor has surrendered himself to me, as he has no command, and left everything to the Regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after interview with him, at a rendezvons to be fixed immediately. What a course of events, with God's guidance, have taken place.

THE HELM CASE.—This case, in which Mr. Wm. Helm was charged with altering the marks of animals not his own, was tried before a jury here, in the County Court, the trial terminating Tuesday. Mr. Helm has been a prominent citizen, and the charge created much talk. The verdict of the jury was given without hesitation, and fully discharged the defendant and vindicated him before the community. Every one who heard the case approves of the verdict and accepts it as a just disposition of a serious charge against a good citizen.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

MR. FRANK DUSY

Would respectfully announce to the people of Big Dry Creek and vicinity, that he has established a photographic gallery at the ranch of Mr. J. N. Music, where he intends to remain three or four weeks. All wanting work done in his line are cordially invited to call and examine his samples. He is a first-class artist, and proposes to give perfect satisfaction, or no pay. Particular attention will be paid to the new style of picture known as

THE SUN PEARL.

September 7th, 1870. 3w

SILLMAN'S STAGE LINE!

FROM

STOCKTON TO MILLERTON!!

Leaves Millerton for Stockton every Thursday Morning.

FARE THROUGH.....$8 00

NOTICE, DELINQUENTS!

All persons indebted to the under- signed, either by book account or note are requested to call immediately, at my store, at Jones' Ferry, and settle the same, and thus save costs, as I am determined to square up my business. This is the last call, so look out!

J. R. JONES.

Jones' Ferry, Aug. 24th, 1870.

ATTENTION, SHOEMAKERS!!

A Shoemaker's shop and tools, com- prising a good house and all the necessary appliances for carrying on business, will be sold cheap, as the present proprietor is obliged to quit business on account of ill-health It is situated at Millerton, Fresno county—the center of a growing and prosperous community—and is the only shop in this section. It is a good opening for a man of small means, who understands the business. Apply at this office or to

JOSEPH SAYRE,

Millerton Cal., Aug. 29th, 1870.

THE TENTH

ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON!

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER, 20, 1870.

AND CONTINUING UNTIL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

Liberal PREMIUMS have been offered in every Department of Industry, for full particulars of which, reference is made to the large bills, or posters, published by the Society, which will be distributed throughout the entire District. Particular attention is directed to the

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by citizens of the city engaged in different lines of business. The Premiums amount in the aggregate to over

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Race Track and Fair Grounds.

New stalls have been built and ample accommodation provided for Stock. The Track is in splendid condition and from the Liberal Premiums offered the trial of speed will, without doubt, be unusually attractive.

—0—

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday Evening, September 23d, '70

☞Address:

J. K. DOAK, President.
H. T. COMPTON, Secretary,
T. K. HOOK, Treasurer.
Stockton.

au31td

THE NEW FOOD.

For a few cents you can buy of your Grocer or Druggist a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, made from pure Irish Moss, or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. It is the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. It makes a splendid Dessert, and has no equal as a light and delicate food for Invalids and Children.

A Glorious Change!!

THE GREAT WORLD'S TONIC.

Plantation Bitters.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all Climates, tropical, temperate, or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all Druggists.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

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Success the Criterion of Excellence.

Ordinary Life Policies

ABSOLUTELY Non FORFEITABLE

From Payment of First Annual Premium.

SPECIAL INSURANCE NON FORFEITABLE AFTER

TWO ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

One Third of the Annual Premiums loaned to the party insured, if desired, and

NO NOTE REQUIRED.

The business of the Company is on the Mutual Plan.

No evidence could prove more conclusively how fully the public appreciate the new and liberal features of this Company, and the well earned reputation of its leading Officers and Directors than the

Immense Success of the Empire,

Unprecedented and Unparallelled

BY ANY COMPANY IN

EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Agents:

Applications for Agencies in places where the Empire is not already represented, will be received only from parties who can give undoubted references as to qualification and integrity, and should be addressed to the undersigned.

O. F. VON RHEIN & CO.,
322 Montgomery street.
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Ground Floor.
je27-1y Managers for the Pacific Coast.

The Fresno Expositor

COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be regular preaching once in each month at the following named places, Rev. J. H. Neal pastor:

First Sabbath at the Mississippi School House at 11 o'clock

Second Sabbath Scottsburg School House at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Third Sabbath at the Dry Creek School House at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Fourth Sabbath in the Court House, Millerton, at 11 o'clock.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

COULDN'T STAND THE INDIANS.—A merchant at this place being in want of a clerk a short time since, sent to San Francisco for such an auxiliary. Just before the reports of the Indian uprising became rife the clerk arrived, in the shape of a young gentleman of Hebrew parentage, from the romantic precincts of dreamy Brooklyn, in Alameda county The young man was just from the city—Brooklyn, for all uses and purposes, being considered one of the suburbs of San Francisco—and of course sailed very high, in all the glories of the latest novelties from the great metropolis. Things followed this pleasant course for a time, but at length a change came. Rumors of an Indian war became rife. People in the mountains were a trifle alarmed. A change came suddenly over the spirit of our young friend's dreams. The once joyous smile forsook his face, and he became thoughtful and sober. Every person that entered the store was closely questioned regarding the progress of the much talked of uprising. Discovering his anxiety and the unmistakable evidences of fear displayed by him, the entire community set upon him. Every visitor to town, from the mountains, carried to his already frightened ears news of the most horrid depredations committed by the Indians. All sorts of plans of defense were talked of in his presence by the citizens of town. The horrible crimes committed by the Indians in former days, in this section, as well as many that never did occur, were freely related to him. The remarkable stories told him regarding the power, cunning, and executive abilities of the Indians were such as to instil into his mind the belief that their abilities were little lower than those of the Supreme Being, and they were represented not a particle less bloodthirsty than the tiger. A proposition was made to purchase the brickyard above town, and build a large fort out of the brick, in which all could take refuge at night—save those on guard—and sleep unmolested. The idea struck him as one of peculiar brilliancy, and for days fort-building was his theme. He became pale and haggard from fear and excitement. Life seemed more a burthen than a pleasure. One day a proposition was made to get up a company of ten picked men, who were to start out on foot and penetrate the Indian country, as spies, and find out what was in the wind A man of daring was required for the leader and of course none more suitable could be found than our young friend. He was immediately called upon and the matter was laid before him, but a very sudden attack of neuralgia caused him to decline being a member of the party, but were it not for his feeble condition he would gladly go. At length news was carried to headquarters that the Indians were rapidly advancing on the town. A draft was ordered for a company of men to repel the invaders. Of course the knight of ribbons and tape was drawn. A committee was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result. The plea of ill health was again entered, but this time they told him "it was no go," that when a man was drafted there could be no excuse. For a moment he was thoughtful, and then, with a tremulous voice, he exclaimed: "By Shesus, I likes to see you takes me. I ain't naturalized!" The squad returned to headquarters for instructions, and did not return immediately, intending ultimately, though, to push him into service and put him on picket duty. About nine o'clock in the evening news was carried to his ears that there was scarcely enough ammunition in the hands of the whites for them to hold out half an hour, when the attack commenced. The stage was to leave for Stockton at 12 at night. The clerk informed his employer of the latest news, and gave notice of his withdrawal from the establishment. At midnight he took his departure, and is now, no doubt, relating his hairbreadth escape to the wondering citizens of Brooklyn.

THE NEW GROVE OF BIG TREES.—We last week made mention of the discovery of a new grove of big trees, and since we have received the following from Mr. Frank Dusy, who visited the grove in company with Mr. Marckwood. The grove is situated on Dinkey Creek. They took accurate measurement of some of the most remarkable trees. The largest was found to measure thirty feet in diameter, but it has been badly burned all around and a large portion of it consumed. The extreme circle of the bark, at the ground, showed that the tree had once measured fourteen feet more in diameter, or a total of forty-four feet. The next largest tree has fallen down, and in its fall broke at a distance of forty-five feet from the roots, and there it measured thirteen feet, and contained three thousand five hundred and ten rings, which are commonly supposed to represent a year's growth. At the butt it is twenty-two feet in diameter. There are a number of trees eighteen feet in diameter, and one hundred and twenty that are over ten feet in diameter. It has been named Washington Grove by the visitors.

FOR SUPERVISOR.—Since our last issue another candidate for Supervisor has made his appearance, in the person of Mr. Michael Donahoo, a resident in the vicinity of the Toll House. As we are unacquainted with either gentleman we can not speak of their qualifications, but we trust the voters will select the best man, whoever he may be.

AFTER THE INDIANS.—On last Thursday a meeting of settlers was held at the Toll House to consider Indian matters, when it was determined that an armed party should proceed to the mountains and find out if possible what the Indians meant. An expedition was consequently started, but up to this writing (Monday) we have heard nothing from it.

THE camp-meeting which commenced on Dry Creek, last week, is progressing finely. We learn that a great religous interest has been developed by it. Sickness has thus far prevented our visiting it and furnishing our readers with a graphic description of its progress, but if we can borrow a horse between now and Friday night, we shall be on hand Saturday and Sunday.

WE learn that a man named Armstrong, residing in the mountains, on the south side of Upper King's river, was shot, by an Indian, through one of his legs, one day last week. The man was taken to Visalia for treatment.

JUDGE BOOKER, of Centreville, presented us with a huge watermelon, which must have weighed in the neighborhood of fifty pounds, on last Wednesday. We returned thanks to the Judge and then went for the monster melon with a determination to eat it or "bust." We didn't "bust."

VISITORS to the camp meeting will find an excellent opportunity to get their pictures taken, by calling on Mr. Frank Dusy, who is located at Music's ranch.

WE learn from Mr. A, Kennedy, that his Fall clip of wool will amount to about 16,000 pounds this season. He is now engaged in shearing.

SHEEP SHEARING.—Our sheep men are now engaged in taking off the Fall clip.

What the Miners say of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

During the season when the Gold Harvest is generally suspended, and the reapers of the glittering crop seek the cities to enjoy themselves, there is, of course, much convivality among this enterprising and hard working class; but dram-drinking is not carried to the excess that it was some years ago. This may be fairly attributed to the growing distaste for raw spirits engendered by the use of HOTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This famous stomachic is in universal favor with the miners. They take it with them to the interior, and use it regularly, not as a byverage, but as a strength sustaining tonic, and an antidote to the unhealthy influences to which they are exposed in the localities where they labor; and, on returning to the cities and towns, they find in its refreshing and invigorating properties the best safeguard, not only against the diseases, but against the dissipation of crowded communities. It is one of the peculiarites of the preparation that it is an antidote to inebriety. Those who take it as an appetizer and invigorant aver that they have no desire whatever for liquor of any description, and whatever fanatics may think to the contrary, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a powerful ally of the temperance cause. It is because unmedicated alcohol weakens the stomach and the nervous system by its reaction, that it begets a craving for itself. It excites, and when the excitement passes off debility ensues, and more fuel is needed to renew the artificial fire that has, so to speak, burnt itself out. But the effect of the great vegetable tonic and alterative is to invigorate the system permanently and healthfully.

Pure Blood, Muddy Water.

Pure blood may be compared to pure water, and impure blood to muddy water. If you pass muddy water through muslin you soil it: continue the process and you cover it with thick mud. Blood passes through all parts of the body; if good and pure it nourishes and cleanses the parts it goes through. If impure it leaves more or less dirt behind it. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the medicine wanted, because they are made on purpose to take dirty humors out of the blood, and they never fail. These pills cure scrofula, even of forty years' standing; they have cured cases of rheumatism when the patient had not walked for four years; of paralysis, where the legs had lost their power of movement for seventeen years. The evidence in these cases cannot be disputed. Is there a town in the world where such evidences exist not? If BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been much used there we know that such evidence can be found. But be sure and see upon each box my name in the Government stamp, in white letters.

B. BRANDRETH, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all druggists.

PAIN KILLER
PROP.S
PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I.
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The "Pain Killer,"

After THIRTY YEARS trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. but for Dysentry or Cholera or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpatsed for efficiency of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs, Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic disorders it has proved by the abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts and $1 00 Per Bottle.

IF you wish the best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. 1y

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

BIG BRY CREEK, FRESNO CO. CAL.

The undersigned, recognizing the growing want, takes pleasure in informing the residents of Big Dry Creek and vicinity, that he has just opened a blacksmith shop, which he intends permanently to maintain, near Darwin's ranch, on Big Dry Creek.

Every description of Blacksmithing done. Particular attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING!

The best of work guaranteed in all instances, and at prices to suit the times.

S. W. HENRY.

August 24th, 1870, tf

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL FURNISH from 15,000 to 30,000 acres of good grazing land, well watered, in the San Joaquin Valley, to any person with from 4,000 to 8,000 sheep Will make a fair exchange of some of said lands for an interest in such a flock of sheep; or will lease the land for a term of years. Address:

JOHN W. PEARSON,
No. 605 California street,
San Francisco.

au21 1m

ADDRESS TO

—THE—

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT

to Render Existence Desirable.

If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and tand have but little appetite, and you attribute his to dyspepsia, or liver complaint?

NOW, READER,

self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health,

MAKE THE MAN.

DID YOU EVER THINK

that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men, are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health.

You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, or palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always pleasant and polite in the society of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only

RUIN THEIR CONSTITUTION,

but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from, badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—

IDIOCY, LUNACY, PARALYSIS,

spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Propsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

—o—

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of Nineteen Years,

IS PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Ten Street, Phila., Pa.

Price, $1 25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

jy13 1y H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION LIST for 1870

J. W. SULLIVAN,

IMPORTER OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NOVELS, MAGAZINES, AND

NEWSPAPERS,

609 Sansome St., San Francisco.

We would call the attention of the people of the Pacific Coast to the following list of American and Foreign Periodicals, which we are in the regular receipt of, and which they may depend upon receiving by the earliest conveyance, and in advance of Publication Office. Subscriptions at Honolulu, Japan, China and Mexico, postage to be added. Australian papers received.

Atlantic Periodicals.

	Per Year.	6 Mos.
Overland Monthly Magazine	$4 00	$2 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	2 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	1 50
Our Young Folks' Magazine	2 50	1 50
Lippincott's Magazine	4 00	2 00
The Galaxy	4 00	2 00
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	4 00	2 00
Demorest's Mirror of Fashion	4 00	2 00
Peterson's Lady's Magazine	2 50	1 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	1 50
Ladies' Friend Magazine	2 50	1 50
Ladies' Repository	4 00	2 00
New York Old Guard	3 00	1 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00	1 50
The Chemical News	5 00	3 00
Eclectic Engineering Magazine	5 00	3 00
The New Eclectic Magazine	4 00	2 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00	3 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 00	3 00
Banker's Magazine	5 00	3 00
Le Bon Ton	8 00	4 00
Appleton's Journal, new part	5 00	3 00
Catholic World Magazine	5 00	3 00
Braithwaite's Retrospect	2 50	1 50
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00	1 25
Ballou's Magazine	2 00	1 25
Phrenological Journal	3 00	1 50
Yankee Notions—comic	2 00	1 00
Leslie's Budget of Fun—comic	2 00	1 00
Nix Nax—comic	2 00	1 00
Merryman's Monthly	2 00	1 00
Comic Monthly	2 00	1 00
Phunny Phellow—comic	2 00	1 00
The Nursery Magazine	1 50	1 00
American Agriculturist	2 00	1 00
Monthly Parts—Waverley Magazine	6 00	3 00
Monthly Parts—Every Saturday	5 00	3 00
Monthly Parts—Chimney Corner	5 00	3 00
N.Y. Herald, weekly	3 00	1 50
" Police Gazette	5 00	2 50
" Clipper	5 00	2 50
" Day's Doings	5 00	2 50
" Sporting Times	5 00	2 50
" Home Journal	4 00	2 00
" Weekly Tribune	3 00	
" Sunday Mercury	4 00	2 00
" Weekly Times	3 00	2 00
" World	3 00	2 00
" Independent	4 00	2 00
" Ledger	4 00	2 00
" Irish Citizen (Mitchell's)	3 00	2 00
" Fireside Companion	3 00	1 50
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" Day Book	3 00	1 50
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" Freeman's Journal	5 00	3 00
" Harper's Weekly	4 00	2 50
" Irish People, F. B. Organ	4 00	2 50
" Irish American	5 00	3 00
" Scientific American, illustrated	4 00	2 00
" Artizan	4 00	2 00
" Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	6 00	3 00
" Turf, Field and Farm	6 00	3 00
" The Nation	6 00	3 00
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" Mercury	4 00	2 00
" Scottish American Journal	4 00	2 50
" Leslie's Boys and Girls, Illst'd	2 50	1 50
" Demorest's Young America	1 50	1 00
" Riverside Magazine	3 00	1 50
" Oliver Optic	3 50	1 75
" Hearth and Home	4 00	2 50
" Emerald	4 00	2 00
" Western World	4 00	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 00	2 00
" Every Saturday	5 00	3 00
" Littell's Living Age	8 00	4 00
" Wide World	4 00	2 00
" American Union	4 00	2 00
" Flag of our Union	5 00	2 50
" Pilot	4 00	2 00
" Waverley Magazine	6 00	3 00
" Banner of Light	4 00	2 00
" True Flag	4 00	2 00
" Literary Companion, Illst'd	4 00	2 00
" Investigator, Liberal	4 00	2 00
" Illustrated Police News	5 00	2 50
Philadelphia Forney's Press	4 00	2 00
Saturday Night	4 00	2 00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	10 00	
Louisville Weekly Journal	4 00	2 00
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 00	2 00
Richmond Enquirer	4 00	2 00
New Orleans Picayune	5 00	3 00
Missouri Republican, St. Louis	4 00	2 00
Portland Transcript, Maine	4 00	2 00
Banner of the South, Augusta, Ga.	4 00	2 00

German & French Publications.

N.Y. Leslie's Zeitung, German	$5 00	2 50
" Staats Zeitung	4 00	2 00
" Criminal Zeitung	5 00	2 50
" Echo d'Italia, Italian	8 00	5 00
" Le Courier des Etats Unis, Fr.	8 00	5 00
Illustration, Paris	15 00	8 00
Die Gartenlaube, Monthly Magazine	5 00	3 00
Uber Land und Meer, semi-Monthly	6 00	3 50
Novellen Schatz	5 00	3 00

Foreign Periodicals.

London Illust'd News, & Supple'ts	14 00	7 00
" Weekly Dispatch	8 00	5 00
" Public Opinion	8 00	5 00
" Weekly Times	8 00	5 00
" Bell's Life	15 00	8 00
" Punch	8 00	5 00
Manchester Times	8 00	5 00
Liverpool Journal	8 00	5 00
Dublin Nation	8 00	5 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00	3 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00	3 00
London Society Magazine	6 00	3 00
" Lancet	5 00	3 00
" World of Fashion	6 00	4 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00	2 00
Chambers' Miscellany	3 00	1 50
All the Year Round (Boz)	5 00	3 00
London Art Journal	12 00	6 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	2 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00	1 50
North British Review	3 00	1 50
Edinburgh Review	3 00	1 50
London Quarterly Review	4 00	1 50
The four Reviews and Blackwood	15 00	8 00
Toronto Globe (Canada)	5 00	3 00
Commercial Advertiser (Honolulu)	7 00	3 50
Shanghai News Letter (China)	3 00	1 50

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

ALL THE SAN FRANCISCO

DAILIES AT PUB-

LISHERS'

RATES.

Any Newspapers, Magazines, or Reviews, not mentioned in the above List, will be forwarded to order. Orders for Books, Stationery Music, Fancy Articles, etc., filled promptly. Purchases of all kinds outside of our regular business, promptly and faithfully attended to, at the lowest market prices. Subscriptions paid invariably in advance. Remittances required to be prepaid. Books imported to order from New York or London. Address,

J. W. SULLIVAN,

Bookseller and News Agent,

jel 4f San Francisco.

E. JACOB, Visalia, H. D. SILVERMAN, Centreville.

E. JACOB & CO.,

Centreville,

Have constantly on hand and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Boots & Shoes,

Tinware,

Hardware,

CROCKERY AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

And other articles of

General Merchandise,

Which they offer to the people of King's River, Dry Creek, and the public generally, at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

GIVE US A CALL!

E. JACOB & CO.

Centreville, June 16th, 1870. tf

ALLEN'S SALOON

AND LIQUOR HOUSE.

T. J. ALLEN.....PROPRIETOR

Millerton, Fresno County.

THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

AND TOBACCO,

Always on hand.

Liquor Sold by the Bottle or Gallon.

BARBER SHOP!

MILLERTON,

In the Rear

OF ALLEN'S SALOON!

COURT HOUSE

EXCHANGE SALOON

T. J. PAYNE, Proprietor.

THERE CAN BE HAD AT ALL times at the bar Choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all kinds, also

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Of different brands, and at reasonable rates, for cash, as can be purchased in the State, of the same quality of article. This Saloon also has in connection with it one of Lisenfield's fine

BILLIARD TABLES,

In perfect order, where persons can indulge in the most popular game of modern times. Past favors are thankfully acknowledged, and I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same in future.

TO THE PUBLIC!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY

INFORMS HIS

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

IN GENERAL, THAT HE WILL CARRY ON

BUSINESS IN MILLERTON!

AND RECOMMENDS HIS STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

TO THEIR FAVOR, REQUESTING

A SHARE OF THEIR PATRONAGE

OTTO FROELICH,

Millerton, July 28, 1870. a17tf

PREMIUMS TO

GETTERS UP OF CLUBS

—FOR THE—

FRESNO EXPOSITOR!

WISHING TO ATTAIN AS Large a circulation as possible immediately, we have been induced to offer the following premiums to getters up of Clubs:

Any one sending us FIFTY NAMES and $250 in Money, will be presented with a Splendid SEWING MACHINE of either of the following makes: Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Grover & Baker, Weed's Elliptic Stitch, or Howe's,

Valued at.....$120 00

Any one sending us THIRTY NAMES and $150 in Money, will receive a machine of either make

Valued at.....$65 00

To any person sending us FORTY NAMES and $200 in Money, we will send one of either of the above make of machines

Valued at.....$85 00

Any one sending us TWENTY NAMES and $100 in Money, will be presented with an excellent Saddle, McCarthy's make,

Valued at.....$30

We feel that we can offer these premiums and make money by it, as we would be compelled to pay a canvasser if we sent one out, hence our liberal premiums. Any lady desiring a first class Sewing Machine will find this an excellent opportunity of getting one. **PETERS & CO., Publishers.**

C. A. HART, S. B. ALISON.

HART & ALISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW!

OFFICE,

At McCray's Old Hotel, Millerton,

FRESNO COUNTY.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to their care, in the Counties of Fresno, Tulare, Mariposa and Merced. ap6-tf

S. W. HENRY'S

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEEL-

WRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT,

Millerton, Fresno Co., California.

EVERY KIND OF BLACKSMITH- ing done at the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

☞ Particular attention paid to

HORSE-SHOEING.

GANG PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, etc., and everything necessary for farmers' use, manufactured with dispatch.

GASTON'S CELEBRATED

EXCELSIOR GRAIN SOWER!

Is also manufactured at this establishment. This machine can be worked in conjunction with Gang Ploughs, or separately on wheels, and is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best Sower now in use.

WHEELWRIGHTING.

Wagons and carriages made to order at low rates. All sorts of wagon repairing, etc., done. The best of material used and none but the most skillful workmen employed.

—o—

TO FARMERS!

I HAVE BOUGHT THE RIGHT for Fresno County to manufacture and sell Leggett's celebrated gates. The only patent gate that has stood the test of practical use, and found to be what it was represented. This gate can be opened at a distance of twenty feet, and closed again after passing through, without ever dismounting from your wagons. The opening apparatus being above the reach of stock there is no danger of its being opened by them. It is simple in construction, can be easily managed and understood, and is not likely to get out of repair.

The right to use it will be sold to any person for the low sum of $5 00, and gates manufactured for parties desiring them in the most substantial manner, at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I intend erecting one of these gates in Millerton and farmers are requested to call and examine it before purchasing, and be convinced that it is

JUST WHAT IT IS REPRESENTED

NEW FERRY

ACROSS SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.

THE Millerton Ferry Company beg leave to inform the traveling public that their

NEW FERRY

Situated one-half mile below the town of Millerton, is now in complete running order. All the apparatus connected with said ferry being new, and the banks on either side being cut down to an easy grade, a safe, quick and easy crossing can at

ALL TIMES BE EFFECTED.

Excellent roads leading to the ferry have been constructed on the banks of the river.

WALKER, FAYMONVILLE & CO.

April 3rd, 1870. ap27-6m

L. E. CHICARD, L. DE BLAINVIELE, G. B. BLANCHARD

L. E. CHICARD & CO.,

Successors to S. Starbuck, Smith Whiting and J. Pache,

DRAYING, FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Starbuck's Building, Corner Commerce and Levee Sts.,

OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Goods received from steamers and forwarded to all parts of the Southern Mines, at the lowest rates of freight.

GRAIN STORED at 3⅞ cents per ton per month, and liberal advances made thereon.

Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides and Sheep Skins.

ap27-3m L. E. CHICARD & CO.

SOLE TRADER'S NOTICE.

Notice of application of a married woman to become a Sole Trader. Notice is hereby given that E. C. CONVERSE, of Converse's Ferry, Fresno county, intends to make application to the District Court of the 13th Judicial District, County of Fresno, and State of California, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1870, for an order of said Court, permitting her to carry on business in her own name, and on her own account, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of California passed April 12th, 1852, entitled "An Act to authorize married women to transact business in their own name," and of an Act amendatory of, and supplementary thereto, approved April 8th, 1862. The business she intends to carry on is farming and stock raising, in the County of Fresno and State of California. Dated August 24th, 1870.

E. C. CONVERSE.

Attorneys for Petitioner—HART & ALLISON.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINATION!!

There will be a Meeting of the County Board of Examination at the Dry Creek School House on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

Applicants for County Certificates are requested to be present at the time.

County Sup't, and ex-officio Chairman County Board of Examiners.

August 3, 1870.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of leaving the State, wishes to sell his premises, a very desirable property, situated on the south side of the San Joaquin river, sixteen miles below Millerton, consisting of dwelling house barn, outhouses, and seventy-five acres of land under fence, also fifteen tons of hay. Possession given immediately.

JOSE MONTANA.

August 10th, 1870. tf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE!

The Copartnership heretofore exis- ting under the firm name of Froelich, Jensen & Co., in Millerton and on Dry Creek, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 28th of July, 1870 Either party will sign in liquidation.

G. O'HARA TAAFFE,
F. JENSEN,
4t OTTO FROELICH.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS

THOMAS P. NELSON,

Of the Mississippi Settlement, Big Dry Creek, has consented to be a candidate for Supervisor of District No. 2, at the ensuing election.

WM. T. RUMBLE,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Millerton, Cal.

The Fresno Expositor

HERE---THERE.

Here—are flowers that fade and perish,
Treasures, moth and rust consume;
Brightest hopes, our Hearts can cherish,
Sink at last in hope and gloom.

There—are plants forever vernal,
Blooming on that peaceful shore;
There the tree of life eternal,
There are pleasures evermore.

Here—we trill the sportive measure,
And we build our hopes so high;
But the sweetest song of pleasure
Bears the burden of a sigh.

There—no fears, no sighs shall enter,
Where the nations glory bring;
There alone perfections centre,
And the chief is Christ, our King.

Here—we chase the gilded bubble,
Strange, delusive dreams pursue;
Few our days and full of trouble,
Full of sin and sorrow, too.

There—the pure in heart and spirit
See their God, and near Him stand;
There the ransomed soul inherits
Length of days at God's right hand.

Shall we longer grope and grovel,
With our hearts by sin ensnared?
Still abide in wretched hovel,
When those mansions are prepared?

Shall we not, with souls awaking,
Strive to lay up treasures there,
And in earnest sins forsaking,
For those mansions now prepare?

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

For Preserving Butter.—Take one gallon of water and add thereto salt until the water will bear up an egg; then add three tablespoonfuls of white sugar and one teaspoonful of saltpetre. Boil the solution five minutes and then allow it to stand until cold, when it should be strained into a bowl or other vessel. Pack into the same as much butter as the brine will cover.

To Preserve Eggs.—Eggs may be kept good for a considereable length of time if packed in fine salt and placed upon end. The eggs should be perfectly separated from one another and the upper layer completely covered. An improvement on this would be to first coat them with melted parafine, so as to fill the pores of the shells and render them air tight. The destruction of the egg is due from the air outside.

Sore Necks.—Sore necks and shoulders in horses are of common occurrence. They are apt to occur from badly fitting collars, as when the collar is too large the friction produces an abrasion of the skin, and ultimately a troublesome sore forms. The proper treatment is to use mild stringents, to wash the horse's shoulder with cold water at night, and especially to remedy any defect that will prevent the collar fitting properly. Half an ounce of sulphate of zinc to a pint of water is a good application to use in such cases. The neck should be washed with soap.

There is scarcely any ache that children are more subject than earache, and certainly none more difficult to bear. But here is a remedy never known to fail.—Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Stufeed Beef Steak.—Cut a thick slice from the round, in shape as near an oblong square as possible. Rub over it salt and pepper to taste. Make a stuffing of stale bread and fat salt pork; season with salt, pepper, sage, etc. Roll it up in the steak; sew the edges of the slice together with strong twine, so that none of the stuffing may escape. Bake in a quick oven.

Cement for Fruit Cans.—Take of rosin and brickdust a sufficient quantity; after melting the one, stir in the other. Be careful and not use too much rosin, and see that the brickdust is finely powdered.

A Hint to Young Men.—There is a good joke going the rounds, of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in New York city, a few evenings since. The young man was handsome and happy, and the young lady arrayed in all the exquisite taste of lavender, rose, and the like, with gold-powdered hair flowing over her swan-like neck. Finding the heat of the room too much for them, they sought the cool shade of an arbor, where they might listen to the fountain's play. The music rose and fell, time flew on silver pinions, and after an absence of about three hours, our young friends re-entered the brilliantly illuminated parlors. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbor, who informed him that round his neck was the unmistakable print of two arms, all in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on his upper lip and cheek diamond dust, bloom of youth, and yellow powder mixed up generally. The young lady's hair was observed to be several shades paler. Moral—Always carry a dusting broom around in your pocket.

Who hits a woman when she is down? Why, another woman. Who keeps women down? Why, the other women.

When does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

A Western paper tells of a storm which moved a brick house 150 feet, and blew a yearling calf 50 feet into the air.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

"Will you please sit down and wait a few minutes till mother comes?" said a little girl to two ladies who came to see her mother.

"And will you give me a glass of water, Martha?" asked one of the ladies "I am very thirsty."

"With pleasure," said she. She skipped off, and presently came back with two goblets of water on a small waiter, which she passed to both ladies.

"Oh, thank you," said the other lady; "you are very thoughtful."

"You are quite welcome," said Martha, very sweetly.

When Martha went out of the room, one of the ladies said, "This little girl is one of the loveliest children I ever met. How sweet and obliging her manners are."

Let us go into another room and see the the other side. She took the water back into the dining-room.

"Me drink! Me drink!" cried little Bobby, catching hold of his sister's dress, and screwing up his rosy lips. "Get out, Bob!" cried Martha, roughly: "You are forever in the way." "Me drink," said the little fellow. "No, go to Bridget," said Martha. "Don't speak so roughly to your little brother," said Bridget. "It is none of your business what I say," cried Martha, tossing her head back.

"Martha," said her grandmother, calling from the top of the stairs. "What," screamed Martha back. "Please come here, dear," said grandma. "I don't want to go," muttered Martha. She, however, dragged herself upstairs. Unwilling feet, you know, find it hard to climb.

"Martha," said grandma, "will you try and find my specs? I am pretty sure I left them in the dining room. "No you didn't," cried Martha, in a cross, contradictory tone; you always lose them up here," said she, rumaging round the chamber, tumbling things over like the north wind.

"No matter," said the dear old lady, seeing she would have much to do to put things to rights again, "they will come to hand," and she quietly put down the newspaper for by-and by. Martha left her and went down stairs with a pout.

Oh, dear! where are Martha's civil, obliging manners? Why, those are her company manners. She puts them on in the parlor, and puts them off when she leaves the parlor. She wears them before visitors, and hangs them up when they are gone. You see, she has no manners at home. She is cross and disobliging, rude and selfish. She forgets that home is the first place to be polite in—polite up stairs, down-stairs, in-doors, out-doors, in the kitchen as well as in the parlor. There is no place in the household where good manners can be dispensed with.

A little girl asked her brother what was capital punishment, and he said he thought it was being locked up in the jam closet.

"Mamma," said a little girl, "do you know how I get to bed so quick?" "No," was the reply. "Well," said she in great glee, "I step one foot over the crib, then I say 'rats!' and frighten myself right in."

An erring Indiana hen was recently found in the back part of a hardware store, where the misguided fowl had struggled for three weeks trying to hatch out half-a-dozen white porcelain door-knobs. She was very much reduced.

The Mormons of Utah have turned their attention to the production of gloves that rival those of Paris in delicacy and workmanship. The gloves are made from genuine kid raised in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

A gentleman who had a very deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge her. "No, no," replied the gentleman, with much good feeling, "the poor creature could never hear of another situation."

A little boy having broken his rocking-horse the day it was bought, his mamma began to scold, when he silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a hoss till it's broke?"

Hollister has a dramatic and literary society. The literary branch read an essay on "clams," and the dramatists went into the question of capital punishment.

A lady, in reply to some guests who praised the mutton on her table, said: "Oh, yes! my husband always buys the best; he is a great epicac."

A pert little girl boasted to one of her friends that her father kept a carriage. "Ah, but my father drives an omnibus!" was the triumphant reply.

The man who tried to sweeten his tea with one of his wife's smiles has fallen back on sugar. Nothing like first principles, after all.

A bachelor wants to know when men have endowed the ladies with the franchise, will they allow us any little freedom in return?

Fashionable young ladies, like letters, require stamps, or the males reject them.

THE ELLIPTIC

SEWING MACHINES ! !

WARRANTED THE BEST.

The Elliptic Sewing Machines are manufactured and warranted by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The late and important improvements enable us to guarantee to every purchaser that the Elliptic Machine will do more work, better work, and a greater variety of work than any other Sewing Machine now in use. The economy of the Elliptic Machine in a family is almost incredible; with one, a good operator can do the work of twelve hands. By it, the making of garments is reduced from a question of hours to one of minutes, as the following table will show:

(It is not to be understood that the following table is the time to make the garments, but to do the stitching only.)

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentleman's Fine Shirt	1	16	15	26
Fine Coat	2	38	15	35
Silk Vest	1	14	7	19
Cloth Trowsers	0	51	5	10
Silk Dress	1	13	8	27
Merino Dress	1	4	8	27
Calico Dress	0	57	6	37
Chemise	1	10	10	31
Night Dress	1	7	10	2
Muslin Skirt	0	30	7	10
Muslin Skirt, 15 tucks	2	30	22	10
Infant's Plain Robe	0	35	8	5
Infant's robe 50 plaits	7	35	41	50
Plain Drawers	0	35	4	16
Quilting Silk Skirt	11	30	50	20
Stitching 12 linen collars	0	43	10	5
Stitching 12 linen cuffs	0	40	10	15
Stitching 12 shirt fronts	1	20	23	20
Hemming 12 hank'chiefs	0	45	8	10
Boy's Pants	0	49	2	60
Boy's Vest	0	35	2	50
Boy's Coat	1	15	7	20

SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,
A. H. SUPLEE,
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SEWING MACHINES!

Paris Exposition Universelle, 1867.

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Highest Honors ever Conferred

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The Machine which bears his name has long been regarded as the standard of excellence, and has become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed—sewing the thinnest muslin or the thickest cloth, with equal facility; and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams; it turns its own hem as it sews, sewing a seam stronger than the fabric itself. To see it hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, quilt and gather, it seems more like a thing of life than a machine moved by the will of the operator. It is capable of doing any description of sewing that is required in a family; and also for seamstresses and dressmakers it will be found invaluable. They seldom or never give any trouble in operating, and in a word, are the

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Notwithstanding their great superiority, they are sold at prices as low as other first-class Machines.

A Medallion likeness of Mr. Howe is imbedded in the plates of every Howe Machine, without which none are genuine. Every purchaser of a Sewing Machine, should inquire for

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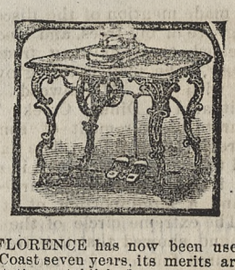

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